UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/664,941	09/19/2000	Kuo-Chun Lee	CREO.005US0	5234

25242   7590   11/18/2003

VICTOR H. OKUMOTO
P.O. BOX 6120
FREMONT, CA 94538

EXAMINER
MASKULINSKI, MICHAEL C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2184	

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/664,941	LEE ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Michael C Maskulinski	2184

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _25 September 2003_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-37_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _4 and 32-37_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-3 and 5-31_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

NADEEM IQBAL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 11-03)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No. 4

Final Office Action

Claim Objections

1.   Claims 7, 8, 12 and 13 are objected to because of the following informalities:

these claims contain steps (f) and (g) which are different than steps (f) and (g) in

independent claims 1 and 9. The Examiner believes that the steps in claims 7, 8, 12,

and 13 should start with the designation (h) and end with the designation (k) and has

interpreted these claims as such. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

3.   Claims 22-24 and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

anticipated by Cardoza et al., U.S. Patent 5,630,049.

Referring to claims 22 and 28:

a.   In column 10, lines 12-17, Cardoza et al. disclose that an Ethernet

network connection may be used between a host and target computer system

(establishing a connection between a client computer and a server computer

over the Internet).

b.   In column 12, lines 35-45, Cardoza et al. disclose initializing through

sending a message using a remote debugger on the host computer (receiving a

request from a debug program of said server computer).

c.   In column 12, lines 35-45, Cardoza et al. disclose that the target computer

system may then respond to the initializing by sending a reply message with

target system initialization information that is necessary for remote debugging

(causing an application program of said client computer to generate a response

to said request).

d.   In column 10, lines 56-67 continued in column 11, lines 1-11, Cardoza et

al. disclose a polling mode and an interrupt-driven mode for the target computer

system (transmitting an indication of said response back to said debug program).

e.   In column 2, lines 42-67, Cardoza et al. teaches repeating the steps

multiple times so as to run said application program through a diagnostic

sequence.

Referring to claims 23 and 29, in the Abstract, Cardoza et al. disclose that user

input, in the form of debug commands, is received using a remote debugger in the first

computer system to control the remote debugging session (said diagnostic sequence is

provided to said debug program by a user of said of said server computer).

Referring to claims 24 and 30, in column 2, lines 53-55, Cardoza et al. disclose

issuing to the software debugger a debug command that indicates a function to be

performed by the target computer system (said diagnostic sequence is preprogrammed

into said debug program).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

5.　　Claims 1-3, 5, 6, and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Cardoza et al., U.S. Patent 5,630,049, and further in view of Blaisdell

et al., U.S. Patent 6,357,019 B1.

Referring to claims 1 and 9:

a.　　In column 18, lines 61-64, Cardoza et al. disclose that in a preferred

implementation, the target operating system is booted and remains in polling

mode waiting for messages from the host computer system to establish a

network connection. However, Cardoza et al. don't explicitly disclose detecting a

debug request initiated by a user of a client computer that is transmitted to a

server computer over the Internet. In column 2, lines 59-67 continued in column

3, lines 1-4, Blaisdell et al. disclose that the invention enables a networked

computer's problems to be investigated by specialized agents that are loaded

onto the failing system over a network after the failure appears. These agents

are then capable of interacting with the failing system to enable a remote user to

obtain enough information to diagnose the problem. Further, in column 3, lines

10-13, Blaisdell et al. disclose that the invention has the ability to have a large set

of highly specialized "agents" that are each capable of dealing with separate

parts of the product, that can be selected and downloaded based on the

symptoms of the problem. In Figure 2, Blaisdell et al. disclose that this is done

over the Internet. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time

of the invention to include the detecting a debug request initiated by a user of a

client computer that is transmitted to a server computer over the Internet of

Blaisdell et al. into the system of Cardoza et al. A person of ordinary skill in the

art would have been motivated to make the modification because it allows the

user to gather information about a problem on an object-oriented computer

operating system connected to a network without having to force the system to

be rebooted and a different version of the operating system installed prior to

diagnosing the problem (see Blaisdell et al.: column 1, lines 56-65).

b.   In column 10, lines 12-17, Cardoza et al. disclose that an Ethernet

network connection may be used between a host and target computer system

(establishing a connection between a client computer and a server computer

over the Internet).

c.   In column 12, lines 35-45, Cardoza et al. disclose initializing through

sending a message using a remote debugger on the host computer (receiving a

request from a debug program of said server computer).

d.   In column 12, lines 35-45, Cardoza et al. disclose that the target computer

system may then respond to the initializing by sending a reply message with

target system initialization information that is necessary for remote debugging

(causing an application program of said client computer to generate a response

to said request).

e.   In column 10, lines 56-67 continued in column 11, lines 1-11, Cardoza et

al. disclose a polling mode and an interrupt-driven mode for the target computer

system (transmitting an indication of said response back to said debug program).

f.   In column 2, lines 42-67, Cardoza et al. teaches repeating the steps

multiple times so as to run said application program through a diagnostic

sequence.

Referring to claims 2 and 10, in the Abstract, Cardoza et al. disclose that user

input, in the form of debug commands, is received using a remote debugger in the first

computer system to control the remote debugging session (said diagnostic sequence is

provided to said debug program by a user of said of said server computer).

Referring to claims 3 and 11, in column 2, lines 53-55, Cardoza et al. disclose

issuing to the software debugger a debug command that indicates a function to be

performed by the target computer system (said diagnostic sequence is preprogrammed

into said debug program).

Referring to claim 5, in column 21, lines 59-62, Cardoza et al. disclose that in

order to maintain and operate a user debugging session to test the target operating

system, information that describes the software being tested may reside on either the

host or target system (transmitting identifications of said application program to said

server computer). In column 20, lines 56-60, Cardoza et al. disclose that information

about the target computer system, such as an incarnation number and the address

locations of certain executable code images comprising operating system code, may

comprise the RESP_INIT message (transmitting identifications of said client computer

to said server computer).

Referring to claim 6, in column 20, lines 66-67 continued in column 21, lines 1-9,

Cardoza et al. disclose that the use of a particular password for remote debugging in

the target computer system is illustrative of a general security mechanism to authorize a

network connection between two computer systems. Implementations may include other

security mechanisms employing both an account and password, for example

(transmitting a user identification and a password provided by a user of said client

computer to said server computer).

6.   Claims 7, 8, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over the combination of Cardoza et al., U.S. Patent 5,630,049 and

Blaisdell et al., U.S. Patent 6,357,019 B1, and further in view of Schauser, U.S. Patent

6,331,855 B1.

Referring to claims 7 and 12:

f.   In column 11, lines 37-62, Cardoza et al. disclose that the target computer

system may be in an infinite programming loop continuously executing a series of

instructions (running of said preprogrammed diagnostic sequence). A user on

the host computer system entering commands at a remote debugging session

connected to the target computer system may observe the infinite loop execution

and interrupts it (the preprogrammed diagnostic sequence is paused by a user of

said server computer and control of said debug program is transferred to said

user of said server computer). Further, in column 22, lines 30-32, Cardoza et al.

disclose the STEP command, which is a user debug command which allows a

user to single step through source code being tested on the target computer

system (receiving a request initiated by said user of said server computer).

g.   In column 22, lines 34-37, Cardoza et al. disclose that the remote

debugger tells the target operating system to execute a series of machine

instructions that correspond to the single source code statement (causing said

application program to respond to said request).

h., i.   In column 5, lines 3-60, Cardoza et al. disclose messages sent between

the host and target computers. However, Cardoza et al. don't explicitly disclose

generating a graphics file including pixel information for a graphics image

displayed on a display screen of said client computer and automatically

transmitting said graphics file to said server computer so that said graphics

image is displayed on a display screen of said server computer. In column 2,

lines 31-44, Schauser discloses that the present invention is a system and

method for controlling information displayed on a first processor-based system.

The system comprises a memory to store instruction sequences by which the

second processor-based system is processed, and a processor coupled to the

memory. The stored instruction sequences cause the processor to: (a) examine,

at predetermined interval, a location of a currently displayed image; (b) compare

the location with a corresponding location of a previously displayed image to

determine if the previously displayed image has changed; (c) transmitting

location information representing the change; and (d) storing the changed

information on the first processor-based system. It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to include the display device of

Schauser into the combined system of Cardoza et al. and Blaisdell et al. A

person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the
modification because *remote desktop access technology allows a user to control*
a remote computer as if sitting right in front of it. The user can run applications,
access files, change configurations, or debug problems. There are many
different uses for such technology, including providing technical support,
telecommuting, collaboration, education and training, equipment control, software
and computer rental, software demonstration, sales presentations, and access
from mobile handheld devices (see Schauser: column 1, lines 15-23).

Referring to claims 8 and 13, In column 2, lines 42-67, Cardoza et al. teaches
repeating the steps multiple times so as to run said application program through a
diagnostic sequence.

7.   Claims 14-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Cardoza et al., U.S. Patent 5,630,049, and further in view of Schauser, U.S. Patent
6,331,855 B1.

Referring to claims 14 and 20:

a.   In column 10, lines 12-17, Cardoza et al. disclose that an Ethernet
network connection may be used between a host and target computer system
(establishing a connection between a client computer and a server computer
over the Internet).

b.   In column 12, lines 35-45, Cardoza et al. disclose initializing through
sending a message using a remote debugger on the host computer (receiving a
request from a debug program of said server computer).

c.   In column 12, lines 35-45, Cardoza et al. disclose that the target computer system may then respond to the initializing by sending a reply message with target system initialization information that is necessary for remote debugging (causing an application program of said client computer to generate a response to said request).

d., e.   In column 5, lines 3-60, Cardoza et al. disclose messages sent between the host and target computers. However, Cardoza et al. don't explicitly disclose generating a graphics file including pixel information for a graphics image displayed on a display screen of said client computer and automatically transmitting said graphics file to said server computer so that said graphics image is displayed on a display screen of said server computer. In column 2, lines 31-44, Schauser discloses that the present invention is a system and method for controlling information displayed on a first processor-based system. The system comprises a memory to store instruction sequences by which the second processor-based system is processed, and a processor coupled to the memory. The stored instruction sequences cause the processor to: (a) examine, at predetermined interval, a location of a currently displayed image; (b) compare the location with a corresponding location of a previously displayed image to determine if the previously displayed image has changed; (c) transmitting location information representing the change; and (d) storing the changed information on the first processor-based system. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to include the display device of

Schauser into the combined system of Cardoza et al. and Blaisdell et al. A

person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the

modification because *remote desktop access technology allows a user to control*

a remote computer as if sitting right in front of it. The user can run applications,

access files, change configurations, or debug problems. There are many

different uses for such technology, including providing technical support,

telecommuting, collaboration, education and training, equipment control, software

and computer rental, software demonstration, sales presentations, and access

from mobile handheld devices (see Schauser: column 1, lines 15-23)

Referring to claim 15, the combination of Schauser and Cardoza et al. teaches a

visual interface for debugging applications. However, the combination of Schauser and

Cardoza et al. doesn't explicitly teach that the graphics file is in a GIF, JPEG, or TIF

graphics file. The Examiner takes Official Notice that in the art of computer visual

displays, it is obvious to use a graphics file such as a GIF, JPEG, or TIF graphics file.

An example of this is clipart, Internet pictures, and scanned pictures. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to include the GIF,

JPEG, or TIF graphics file into the combined system of Schauser and Cardoza et al. A

person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification

because Schauser teaches images displayed with pixels, which can be in a GIF, JPEG,

or TIF graphics file format.

Referring to claims 16 and 21, in column 18, lines 61-64, Cardoza et al. disclose

that in a preferred implementation, the target operating system is booted and remains in

polling mode waiting for messages from the host computer system to establish a

network connection (detecting a debug request initiated by a user of said client

computer).

Referring to claim 17, in column 2, lines 42-67, Cardoza et al. teaches repeating

the steps multiple times so as to run said application program through a diagnostic

sequence.

Referring to claim 18, in column 21, lines 59-62, Cardoza et al. disclose that in

order to maintain and operate a user debugging session to test the target operating

system, information that describes the software being tested may reside on either the

host or target system (transmitting identifications of said application program to said

server computer). In column 20, lines 56-60, Cardoza et al. disclose that information

about the target computer system, such as an incarnation number and the address

locations of certain executable code images comprising operating system code, may

comprise the RESP_INIT message (transmitting identifications of said client computer

to said server computer).

Referring to claim 19, in column 20, lines 66-67 continued in column 21, lines 1-

9, Cardoza et al. disclose that the use of a particular password for remote debugging in

the target computer system is illustrative of a general security mechanism to authorize a

network connection between two computer systems. Implementations may include other

security mechanisms employing both an account and password, for example

(transmitting a user identification and a password provided by a user of said client

computer to said server computer).

8.   Claims 27 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Cardoza et al., U.S. Patent 5,630,049, and further in view of Cowart, Mastering

Windows 98.

Referring to claims 27 and 31:

e.   In column 22, lines 34-37, Cardoza et al. disclose that the remote

debugger tells the target operating system to execute a series of machine

instructions that correspond to the single source code statement (transmitting to

said client computer a request for said application program to take an action).

f., g.   In column 5, lines 3-60, Cardoza et al. disclose messages sent between

the host and target computers. However, Cardoza et al. don't explicitly disclose

receiving a graphics file including pixel information for a graphics image

displayed on a display screen of said client computer in response to said action

displaying said graphics image on a display screen of said server computer. In

Chapter 19, Cowart discloses NetMeeting. Further, on pages 18-19 of Chapter

19, Cowart discloses a Whiteboard feature used to draw a picture that the other

people in the conference can see. An on pages 19-21 of Chapter 19, Cowart

discloses sharing documents and applications where other people you're

connected to can see your actions as you use that program, such as editing a

document and so forth. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the

time of the invention to include NetMeeting of Cowart into the system of Cardoza

et al. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the

modification because NetMeeting is Internet compatible and provides a visual

interface accessible to all users connected. It enables other users to see what one is doing on his/her computer.

h.   In column 2, lines 42-67, Cardoza et al. teaches repeating the steps multiple times so as to run said application program through a diagnostic sequence. Further, on page 19 of Chapter 19, Cowart discloses sharing applications so that other people you're connected to can see your actions as you use that program, such as editing a document and so forth (repeating (e) through (g) multiple times so as to allow said user of said server computer to interactively debug said application program by transmitting requests for said application program to take certain actions in consideration of graphics images defined in graphics files received from said client computer in response to prior such requests).

9.   Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cardoza et al., U.S. Patent 5,630,049.

Referring to claim 25:

a1   In column 21, lines 59-62, Cardoza et al. disclose that in order to maintain and operate a user debugging session to test the target operating system, information that describes the software being tested may reside on either the host or target system (receiving an identification of said application program from said client computer).

a2   In column 21, lines 59-62, Cardoza et al. teaches receiving information about the software being tested. However, Cardoza et al. don't explicitly disclose

checking said application program identification against an application program

identification list to confirm that a contractual obligation exists to debug said

application program. The Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in

the art of shareware, freeware, and public domain software that the user enters

into a contractual agreement with the distributor and receives services based

upon this contractual agreement. An example of this is Red Hat Linux. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to include

the concept of a contractual agreement into the system of Cardoza et al. A

person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the

modification because checking for a contractual agreement before debugging

prevents unwanted users from using the debugging service.

Referring to claim 26:

a3   In column 20, lines 56-60, Cardoza et al. disclose that information about

the target computer system, such as an incarnation number and the address

locations of certain executable code images comprising operating system code,

may comprise the RESP_INIT message (transmitting identifications of said client

computer to said server computer).

a4   In column 20, lines 56-60, Cardoza et al. teaches receiving identification of

the client computer. However, Cardoza et al. don't explicitly disclose confirming

that said client computer is authorized to run said application program by

comparing said client computer identification against an authorized client

computer identification. The Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known

in the art of shareware, freeware, and public domain software that the user

enters into a contractual agreement with the distributor and receives services

based upon this contractual agreement. An example of this is Red Hat Linux. It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to

include the concept of a contractual agreement into the system of Cardoza et al.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the

modification because checking for a contractual agreement before debugging

prevents unwanted users from using the debugging service.

Response to Arguments

10.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

11.   Applicant's arguments filed September 24, 2003 have been fully considered but

they are not persuasive.

12.   On page 16, under the section **1. Rejection of Claims 1-6, 9-11, 22-24, and 28-**

30 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b), with respect to claim 22, the Applicant argues, "Claim 22

claims the function of '(a) receiving a request from a client computer over the Internet to

debug an application program of said client computer,' and such a function is neither

taught nor suggested by Cardoza et al. for the same reasons as stated in reference to

functions (a) and (b) of amended Claim 1." The Examiner respectfully disagrees. In

column 10, lines 12-17, Cardoza et al. disclose that an Ethernet network connection

may be used between a host and target computer system (establishing a connection

between a client computer and a server computer over the Internet). In column 18,

lines 61-64, Cardoza et al. disclose that the target operating system is booted and

remains in polling mode waiting for messages from the host computer to establish a

network connection. Further, in column 19, lines 66-67 continued in column 20, lines 1-

8, Cardoza et al. disclose that in establishing an initial network connection, the looping

routine, previously described as being included in the target operating system code,

may determine that the message received is an NDP initialization request message

(CMD_INIT) and calls the appropriate processing routine. Functionally, the CMD_INIT

routine initializes or re-initializes a remote debugging session between the host and

target computer systems by causing the operating system code to enter into the polling

mode by (receiving a request from a client computer to debug an application program).

13. On pages 16 and 17, under the section **1. Rejection of Claims 1-6, 9-11, 22-24,
and 28-30 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)**, with respect to claims 24 and 30, the Applicant

argues, "Claim 24 also states that 'said diagnostic sequence is preprogrammed into a

debug program of a server computer,' and therefore, Claim 24 is further believed to be

patentable under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) for the additional reasons stated in reference to

claim 3." The Examiner respectfully disagrees. In column 19, lines 15-23, Cardoza et

al. disclose that the main debugger process may read an entered debug command,

syntactically recognize the entered debug command and any parameters, as by

searching a list of known debugger commands for the entered debug command, and

semantically interpret the entered debug command and its parameters, as by using

parsing methods and techniques.

14.   On pages 20 and 21, under the section **2. Rejection of Claims 7, 8, 12-21, 27,
31, and 32-37 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)**, with respect to claims 27 and 31, the Applicant

argues, "Claim 27 includes '(f) receiving a graphics file including <u>pixel information</u>

(emphasis by Applicant) for a graphics image displayed on a display screen of said

client computer in response to said action,' and such a function is neither taught for

suggested by either Cardoza et al. or Cowart, alone or in combination, for essentially

the same reasons as stated in reference to function (h) of Claim 7." The Applicant

argues that the Whiteboard feature of Cowart is **only** object-oriented versus pixel-

oriented. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Only one aspect of the Whiteboard is

object-oriented. This is evident in Figure 19.11, which shows a screen shot of the

Whiteboard that is drawn on with a free hand drawing tool. This type of drawing tool is

pixel-oriented, for example the program paintbrush. Further, an object has to have

pixel information otherwise it would not be able to be displayed on a computer screen,

which has pixels. On page 19, Cowart teaches opening a picture in a drawing or

graphics-viewing program and then copying it onto the Whiteboard. In claim 15, the

Applicant discloses that the graphics file including pixel information is a GIF, JPEG, or

TIF. All of these are pictures that are taught by Cowart as being able to be opened and

copied onto the Whiteboard.

Conclusion

15.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

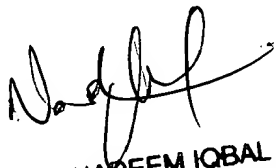this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Michael C Maskulinski whose telephone number is (703)

308-6674. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Robert W Beausoliel can be reached on (703) 305-9713. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)

746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-

3900.

NADEEM IQBAL
MM   PRIMARY EXAMINER